January 13, 1776. THE NUMBER 505.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY JOHN PINKNEY.

By a veſſel from Cork, lately taken by captain Barron, we have received the following ADVICES.

The following is an exact copy of the LETTER *from the* FREEHOLDERS *of the county of* MIDDLESEX *to the* FREEHOLDERS *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

THE perilous ſituation of public affairs, and the calamities which threaten the whole empire, are the reaſons, and we hope will be a ſufficient apology, for our addreſſing you.

The vote of the late houſe of commons, by which a repreſentative was forced upon us, to the immediate violation of our rights, and the eventual injury of thoſe of all the electors in the kingdom, remains yet on record. It remains as a precedent againſt the moſt ſacred and fundamental franchiſes of the people, to authoriſe the ſame violence, by miniſters as arbitrary, and repreſentatives as corrupt.

We truſt, gentlemen, that you will not ceaſe to co-operate with us till that dangerous and ſhameful record be condemned and done away, in the moſt ſolemn and effectual manner.

The preſent ſtate of America is ſuch as ought to give the deepeſt alarm and concern to every man who regards the rights of human nature, the liberties of Engliſhmen, and the happineſs and ſafety of the whole empire. The arbitrary and inhuman conduct of the preſent adminiſtration has driven our moſt affectionate American ſubjects into deſpair and reſiſtance. Seven years ſupplication for a redreſs of their grievances has been anſwered by an army to enforce them. Their petition laſt year to the king implored peace, liberty, and ſafety. In return, they received acts of the moſt inhuman reſtraints, and open hoſtilities, in the deſolation of their country, the deſtruction of their people, and the conflagration of their towns. They have again beſought his majeſty, in a late humble petition, "to ſtop the further effuſion of blood, and to direct ſome mode by which he would be pleaſed to receive the united proofs of their devotion, as moſt dutiful ſubjects, and moſt affectionate coloniſts." They declare their moſt ardent deſire that the former harmony between them and the parent ſtate may be eſtabliſhed upon the moſt laſting foundation. They expreſsly declare they do not "requeſt ſuch a reconciliation as may be in any manner inconſiſtent with the dignity or welfare of this country." We cannot conceive what can be offered fairer or fuller on their part.

But the miniſtry, it ſeems, have adviſed his majeſty to give this petition no anſwer, and thereby to deprive the petitioners of every hope of redreſs and reconciliation. They are further making the moſt open and extenſive preparations for war. Even Roman catholics are allured and incited to take up arms againſt our proteſtant fellow ſubjects. Thus we ſee theſe moſt pernicious meaſures proſecuted by the worſt and moſt dangerous means.

The immediate injury of ſuch a war to our commerce and manufactures, the conſequence of that to the produce of the land, the additional taxes neceſſary for ſuch diſtant and expenſive operations, muſt ſink this unhappy country, already over-burthened with the enormity of her debt, into unavoidable ruin. Upon the land muſt the whole expence ultimately fall. Upon the landholders, then, it is eſpecially incumbent to uſe their influence in ſtopping the courſe of this unnatural and fatal war.

The Americans have repeatedly appealed to the juſtice and humanity of their fellow ſubjects in Great Britain. We hope ſuch an appeal will never be made in vain. We lament the fate of thoſe brave Britiſh ſoldiers who have been ſacrificed in ſo inglorious and hateful a conteſt. We are perſuaded our fellow ſubjects in America are contending in the cauſe of liberty, and are cruelly oppreſſed. We will never *willingly* aid in urging the oppreſſion, or trampling upon the rights of any part of the dominions. We cannot ſee any probable conſequence, from the proſecution of this miniſterial war, but miſery, ſhame, and ruin to the whole empire.

Upon theſe principles, we have inſtructed our repreſentatives in parliament; upon theſe principles, gentlemen, we wiſh for your co-operation, in eſtabliſhing liberty, peace, and harmony, through all his majeſty's dominions.

LONDON, *October* 6.

GLOBE tavern, FLEET ſtreet, October 4, 1775.

LONDON ASSOCIATION.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

AS, on the part of adminiſtration, ſome wanton exertions of deſpotic power have juſtly ſpread an alarm throughout the kingdom, the people cannot with too much vigilance protect their few remaining rights from violation.

The liberty of the preſs has ever been eſteemed as one of the choiceſt bleſſings a free people can enjoy; yet we have ſeen the deſtruction of that liberty but too ſucceſſively attempted by the inſtruments of deſpotiſm. Proſecutions have been commenced by the officers of the crown, apparently for no other purpoſe than that of ſilencing the preſs, by denouncing ruin to ſuch printers as ſhall diſcharge their duty to the public with the becoming ſpirit of Engliſhmen. Nor is this all: In the very mode of proſecuting an eye hath been had to ſtar chamber tyranny. The printers of our newſpapers have not been preſented on the oaths of jurors, but on the bare ſuggeſtion of an officer of the crown, who, by filing informations *ex officio*, againſt his majeſty's ſubjects (to whom no crime whatever hath been imputed by their peers) thereby ſuperſedes the utility of grand juries, in direct violation of magna charta, and to the total overthrow of the great bulwark of Engliſh liberties.

Conceiving an oppoſition to ſuch oppreſſive meaſures to be a duty incumbent on the people at large, deſirous, as well as reſcuing the preſs from the ſhackles of miniſterial ſlavery, as of affording ſome protection to thoſe printers who may otherwiſe ſuffer in the cauſe of liberty, the members of the London aſſociation have determined to ſupport the freedom of the preſs upon true conſtitutional grounds; and they have therefore agreed to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, that the freedom of the preſs is eſſential to the exiſtence of a free government.

Reſolved, that by a judicial exerciſe of the freedom of the preſs the minds of men are enlightened, knowledge, both civil and religious, is diffuſed, and the people are taught to prize, as ineſtimable, thoſe political rights ſecured by the revolution.

Reſolved, that any, totally to deſtroy, or partially to infringe, the liberty of the preſs, is, to fruſtrate the bleſſings we, as proteſtants, enjoy from the reformation, and to violate thoſe privileges, we, as Engliſhmen, inherit from the laws and conſtitution of our country.

Reſolved, that *ex officio* informations, filed by the attorney general, are unconſtitutional ſtretches of arbitrary power, tending as effectually to deſtroy the liberty of the preſs, as the moſt arbitrary proceſs that ever iſſued from the ſtar chamber, during the reigns of the deteſtable Stuarts.

Reſolved, that as we are well convinced of the deſpotic intentions of miniſtry, we will endeavour to defeat their attempts to exerciſe an improper juriſdiction over the preſs. Should an effort be made to revive the office of a licenſer, we will oppoſe it as unwarrantable, and ſhould any expounder of the laws (for judges are no more) ſport with the ſacred charter of our liberties, and tamper with juries, on queſtions relative to the freedom of the preſs, we will never ceaſe our ſtruggles, until a criminal of ſuch magnitude is made amenable to parliamentary juſtice.

Reſolved, that at the ſame time as we wiſh to cheriſh the liberty, we would entirely diſcountenance the licentiouſneſs, of the preſs. Publications, therefore, which have a tendency to depreciate the revolution, whether they aſſume the titles of *memoirs*, *hiſtories*, or *ſtate compilations*, are equally to be reprobated, as ſo many atrocious libels on that happy eſtabliſhment, ſecured to us by the acceſſion of the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover.

Reſolved, that if thoſe printers, who have ſhewn themſelves favourable to the right of Britiſh ſubjects, ſhall be harraſſed by expenſive proſecutions (nominally at the ſuit of the crown, but virtually and ſubſtantially at the inſtigation of the miniſtry, and certainly at the expence of the people) we will patronize ſuch printers, that the freedom of the preſs may not be wounded through their ſides.

Reſolved, that this aſſociation will appropriate the ſum of 100l. out of their fund, to be expended, as occaſion may require, in the defence of the printers of ſuch papers, as ſhall appear to have the juſteſt claim to public protection.

Reſolved, that it be earneſtly recommended to every friend of civil and religious liberty, throughout the kingdom, to aſſiſt in an undertaking, the utility of which is ſelf-evident; for as to the revival of letters, we owe our deliverance from Monkiſh ſuperſtition; ſo to the freedom of the preſs alone ſhall we be indebted, if the liberty of our country ſurvive the wiſhes of adminiſtration.

A very ſuccinct and impartial account has been diſpatched to government of the number of Americans now abſolutely in arms in the different provinces, which account makes them to be 53,000, officers included.

The report of a ſkirmiſh between the provincials and regulars gains ground every hour. Miniſtry have been in the poſſeſſion of the particulars, it is ſaid, ſome days, which is an infallible ſign that it has been decided againſt the king's troops, otherwiſe they would be the firſt to announce it.

It is likewiſe ſaid, with great confidence, that general Clinton is killed.

Orders are ſent to the Warren at Woolwich to get ready, with all imaginable diſpatch, eighty tons of grape-ſhot.

The Spaniards work night and day at Ferrol and Carthagena, in getting ready a fleet; and at the lattpr place every thing in the naval department is under the direction of Mr. Beal, an Engliſh builder.

There is no ſort of objection which can with propriety be urged againſt the augmentation of the civil liſt to any amount miniſtry may think proper. We happily enjoy a very profound peace; trade flouriſhes, as the Middleſex juſtice can teſtify; commerce is not at a ſtand, as may be proved by the contractors bills; nor is there the leaſt appearance of a ſcarcity of proviſions, except in the king's kitchen. Why, therefore, ſhould not the civil liſt be augmented? Adminiſtration will reap the benefit of the augmentation, which is a principal reaſon why it ſhould take place; for can we do otherwiſe than make a tender of our purſes to thoſe miniſters who are already in poſſeſſion of our hearts?

The firſt act of parliament, we hear, that will paſs the enſuing ſeſſions, will be to deem the provincials rebels.

At laſt the thunderbolt is upon the point of burſting upon the heads of the authors of the preſent civil war.

The following toaſts are now drank in conſtitutional companies and ſocieties in and about London: Axes and halters, at the public expence, to all thoſe who attempt to trample on the liberties of their fellow ſubjects, either in Great Britain or America. Wooden ſhoes and collars for the deſpicable addreſſers of Manchester, Lancaſter, Liverpool, Coventry, and Leiceſter. May Temple-bar ſpeedily be adorned with heads of the enemies of Britiſh liberty. May kings remember that they were made for their ſubjects, and not their ſubjects for them. May the tory authors of the preſent American war ſpeedily receive the full reward of their deſerts.

The project of the Scotch junto for getting men in order to ſubdue the Americans is an hopeful train, when officers decline the ſervice by dozens, and not one in twenty would go upon ſo bloody an errand, was he to follow his own inclination.

The oppoſition of the late prince and princeſs of Wales to the mild, juſt, and conſtitutional government of George II. was neither more or leſs than a jacobite conſpiracy againſt the principles of the revolution, and the rights of the people; and the preſent ſyſtem of the junto is only the full grown monſter, the political Caliban, from that ſpawn of ingratitude, diſloyalty and diſobedience.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the triumph of my lord mayor over the junto, and their tools, is now complete, by the warm approbation and thanks of the Iriſh metropolis, and the GENERAL CONGRESS of AMERICA. How different are the optics of the Scotch corporations, who can never diſcern merit but through the medium of power?

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE parliament of Ireland met on the 10th of October, when the lord lieutenant opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech pointing out the *juſtice* of adminiſtration, the *mildneſs* of the acts of the laſt parliament of England, and the particular *goodneſs* and *benevolence* of their ſovereign. He ſaid that he was perſuaded they entertained a grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings they enjoyed under the mild and firm government of the beſt of ſovereigns; that his majeſty relied on the known zeal and loyalty of his ſubjects of Ireland; and that whilſt his government was diſturbed by a rebellion exiſting in a part of his American dominions, he hoped they would be ready to ſhew their inviolable attachment to his perſon and government, in the aſſertion of their juſt rights, and in the ſupport of his legal authority.

After the ſpeech was ended, ſir Charles Bingham propoſed one of the moſt ignominious of addreſſes, purporting that the Americans were nothing more than rebels, and as ſuch ſhould be treated. Upon which a very warm debate enſued. The principal ſpeakers were on our ſide; yet, nevertheleſs, *corruption* was predominant. Upon a diviſion of the houſe, for the addreſs 90, againſt it 50.

Mr. Huſſey Burgh expreſſed his terror of the conſequences that would reſult from joining in an addreſs which ſupported ſanguinary meaſures and urged a vindictive adminiſtration to proceed to the laſt extremities. If the Americans were brought on their knees to the miniſter, as had been the favourite expreſſion, they could expect nothing but ſlavery. A conqueror, when he held his ſword over the head of the vanquiſhed, has, indeed, been known to ſpare his life, but never to give him liberty. To keep the ſubdued colonies in a ſtate of ſubjection would require a large ſtanding army, and thoſe troops would be ready, when ever required, to come over and deſtroy the liberties of the other ſubjects. Ireland would then be enſlaved, ſince thoſe who are ſlaves themſelves are the fitteſt to enſlave others, and Great Britain itſelf would then become only the ſeat of a wide extended deſpotiſm. It is evident Britain has not relinquiſhed her deſign of deſtroying the rights of this kingdom; ſhe has torn off already one of the valuable privileges of a free nation, an appeal to the houſe of lords; and the book written by Molyneux, in defence of Iriſh rights, was burnt by the hands of the common hangman. They only wait an opportunity, and it would be wrong to give them the leaſt handle for one. An honourable gentleman (captain Jephſon) has called the Americans the offſpring of convicts; the outcaſts of this country. Many of them are ſo; but why this cruel inſult on perſons guilty of no crime? The law ſpared the lives of their forefathers who were criminals, but it is tenfold cruelty to deſtroy their guiltleſs children. Many gentlemen have doubtleſs undertaken to do, as it is called, the king's buſineſs in the houſe, and are to be properly conſidered for it; but this is the miniſter's buſineſs, and ought to have an extra change.

The following is a LIST *of* FIELD OFFICERS *choſen by the convention.*

1 Colonel Henry, William Chriſtian, and Francis Eppes. 2 William Woodford, Charles Scott, and Alexander Spotſwood. 3 Hugh Mercer, George Weeden, and Thomas Marſhall. 4 Adam Steven, Iſaac Read, and Robert Lawſon. 5 William Peachy, William Crawford, and Joſiah Parker. 6 Mordecai Buckner, Thomas Elliot, and James Hindricks. 7 William Daingerfield, Alexander M'Clannahan, and William Nelſon. 8 Peter Mullenburg, Abraham Bowman, and Peter Helvenſtone. 9 Thomas Fleming, George Matthews, and Matthew Donovan.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, from Norfolk, colonel Howe, and captain Nicholas.

To be RENTED for one year, or for a term of years,

THE well known ordinary in the town of Richmond, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber; the houſe is large, and very commodious, a good kitchen, dairy, meethouſe, new ſtable, that will contain 74 horſes; it is convenient to the courthouſe, therefore commands the greateſt part of the cuſtom of court days. For terms apply to

3 * ABRAHAM COWLEY.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a dark bay mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, has a ſtar in her forehead, about 9 years old, and branded on the near buttock P; her mane hangs on the right ſide; ſhe has a ſprig tail, with much white on her back, and trots and paces.

JAMES BURNETT.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD *by the printer hereof,*

A TREATISE *on the* MILITARY DUTY,

By adjutant DAVIS.

This pamphlet has met with the approbation of colonel BULLITT, and many other officers of diſtinction.

A BOX marked R S L, with a crow's foot below the S, number 1, containing Iriſh linen (agreeable to Mr. Samuel Giſt, of London, whoſe letter came over in the Elizabeth, captain Leitch, and bill of loading, &c.) ſhould have been lodged in care of Mr. Thomas Shore, in Peterſburg, laſt fall. If any gentleman in whoſe care the box hath fallen will pleaſe to inform me where it is, or, more particularly, will pleaſe to ſend it to the care of Mr. David Roſs, of Peterſburg, or Mr Robert Donald, of Warwick, who will immediately pay the charge of conveyance, will much oblige

1* RICHARD STITH.

AT Marlborough Iron Works, in Frederick county, in Virginia, is immediately wanted a ſufficient number of hands to cut 5000 cords of wood. The caſh will be paid for any part of the above quantity that may be contracted for as ſoon as complied with. ISAAC ZANE.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 2, 1776.

A STORE to be LET for the enſuing year in this city. For terms apply to JOHN HOLT.

LATELY found in the neighbourhood of Williamſburg, by a negro boy, a white linen ſhirt, marked I H, a muſlin ſtock, a pair of worſted ſtockings, and a waiſtcoat without ſleeves. The owner is deſired to apply to the printer.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Cumberland county, ſome time in December, 1774, TOM, a likely negro man, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, with very full eyes. One of his thighs is broke juſt above his knee, as alſo one of his arms juſt above his wriſt which I think leaves a ſear. I believe he has alſo a ſcar on one ſide of his forehead, and one on one of his legs; he is a handy fellow in a houſe or ſtable, very ſenſible, exceeding talkative, and fond of ſtrong drink. He rides and dances well, and was formerly the property of Mr. Aylett, in King William county, and raiſed by majorGanes, deceaſed. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward if taken in this colony, and TEN POUNDS if taken out.

* JOHN SCOTT.

FOURTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 26th of November laſt, 4 negro men, viz. HARRY, Virginia born, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 30 years of age, a dark mulatto, with long buſhy hair; he is of the Indian breed, ſtraight and well made, dreſſes neat, and has a variety of clothes with him, amongſt others, a blue fearnought great coat. He has worked ſeveral years at the carpenter's and wheelwright's trade, and can glaize and paint. LEWIS, an outlandiſh, ſhort, thick fellow, remarkably bow-legged, an excellent wheelwright and waggon maker, and a very good blackſmith. He carried with him, amongſt other clothes, a blue ſuit. AARON, a likely Virginia born fellow, of the midde ſize, ſtoops a little, has a hoarſe voice, and had on the uſual clotheing of negroes. MATTHEW, a Virginia born, dark mulatto, 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtammers a little, and ſpeaks quick, when ſurprized, and is cloſe-kneed. Theſe 4 went off in a yawl with two others, who have been ſince committed to the public gaol. As one of them was taken in the yawl without the cape, I conclude the other 4 are in lord Dunmore's ſervice. I will give FIVE POUNDS each for ſecuring the two firſt, and FORTY SHILLINGS each for the other two, beſides what the law allows. They are all outlawed.

3* EDMUND RUFFIN.

PRINCE GEORGE, December 2[illegible], 1775.

RICHMOND, *November* 6, 1775.

I HAVE cauſe to ſuſpect that a certain *James Digin*, who ſays he is a *Baſtonian*, hath made his departure with a bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; three or all of his feet are white, and part of his legs; he has a ſtar or blaze in his forehead. I do not know whether he is branded; if he is, the letters are S D; he gallops well, and wriggles his tail when he firſt ſets off, which is generally with his right foot foremoſt, and is about ſix years old. *Digin* is about 5 feet 10 inches high, with remarkable black eyes and hair, has a down-caſt look, and a habit of leering, with yellow teeth, and one more prominent than the reſt; he is much addicted to telling improbable things. His dreſs was a ſky blue coat, the buttons of which had loſt their tops, and had wax ſubſtituted, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a maccaroni hat, and a ſhirt with ſhort ruffles. The horſe he borrowed of me to go to *Williamſburg*, for books of ſalmody, and other things, the 18th of *October* laſt, and to have returned home in three days. The perſon who will reſtore my horſe ſhall receive FIFTY SHILLINGS, and alſo THREE POUNDS for apprehending the ſaid *Digin*, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

COMMITTED to the jail of Surry county, on the 3d. of December 1775, a negro man named Frank, and ſays he belongs to Walter Gwin of Portſmouth; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and is dreſſed like a ſailor. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying as the law directs. THOMAS WALL, gaoler.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
Of BRUNSWICK,

WHO is ſo well known for his abilities in the cure of the flux, gives notice that he cures the following diſorders: The ſpleen, the cholic, the aſthma, the ſlow, bilious, or nervous fevers, and bad coughs, the yaws, the French diſorder, when it is beyond the reach of a ſalavation, and that in ſo nice a way that a man may take the means in any company undiſcovered; alſo ſore legs, and any other kind of ſores; likewiſe the tooth-ach, without drawing or hurting the tooth, and has the greateſt reaſon to believe, that thoſe whom he cures will never have it after. He alſo cures the ſcurvy in the gums, and is well perſuaded he can cure the dropſy and conſumption, if timely applied to; alſo cancers. The ſubſcriber makes uſe of but very few medicines, except what he makes himſelf.

LOST laſt night, between Mr. Burwell's and Glouceſter town, a horizontal gold WATCH, which runs on a diamond, the maker's name Toolman, number forgot; it has a remarkable neat china dial-plate, the outward caſe a compoſition reſembling tortoiſhell, but much broken and defaced, a ribband ſtring, and key only annexed to it. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Burwell, ſhall have 5s. reward, and no queſtions aſked. If it ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped that it will be ſtopped, and information given; for which kindneſs the above mentioned reward will be thankfully paid.

BEDFORD courthouſe, November 23, 1775.

BRIMO, Henrico, December 6, 1775.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable the 4th of November a bay mare, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 14 hands high, about 9 years old, trots well, is very forward with fold, much galled on the breaſt, and by ſome accident has loſt her left eye. Alſo a black mare, about 14 hands and an half high, 6 years old, is a natural pacer, and has been much worked. Neither of them are branded, that I know of. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to me ſhall have ten ſhillings each, and if taken up out of the county twenty ſhillings. 3 BOWLER COCKE.

TAKEN up, in Hanover county, near the Meadow bridges, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze in his face, two white feet, paces ſlow, goes with ſpirit, and appears to be old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. Alſo three head of cattle, viz. a red cow, marked with two ſmooth crops, with her calf. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. Likewiſe a pied yearling, not marked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. * WILLIAM BROWN.

JULIUS DEAN being apprehended on ſuſpicion, upon the 17th inſtant, has ſince made his eſcape, and left in my poſſeſſion a ſorrel mare, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and appears to be worth about 10l. Julius Dean's general character is ſo bad that in all probability the mare may not belong to himſelf. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take her away. 1 BAIRNE PREE.

N. B. He alſo left an old ſaddle and bridle, a cutto knife, and 4s. 3d. good money, and 7s. 6d. bad.

be SOLD *on* Thurſday *the firſt day of* February, *at the town of* Mancheſter, *commonly called the* Rocky Ridge,

ABOUT one hundred Virginia born NEGROES, amongſt whom are ſome female houſe ſervants, a carpenter, and ſhoemaker. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond, with good ſecurity, required of the purchaſers. 4‡ DAVID MEADE.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, ſome time about the middle of laſt month, a dark gray horſe, 4 or 5 years old, and about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high; he has a dent on the right ſide of his neck, which is large enough to lay an egg into, and another on the tip of one of his buttocks; has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and ſome of the under part of his foretop is cut off. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, near Peterſburg, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and if ſtolen, five pounds on conviction of the rhief. 4* JOHN BURTON.

FALMOUTH, *December* 4, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony early in next ſpring. As there are many accounts yet unſettled on the ſtore books, which were kept by him at this place, on account of meſſieurs William Cunninghame and company, merchants in Glaſgow, and which he gave up to Mr. Walter Colquhoun on the firſt of September, 1774, he deſires all perſons in that manner indebted to apply as ſoon as they can, and have their balances aſcertained, by bond or otherwiſe, as may be required. This will prevent any diſpute that might ariſe with Mr. Colquhoun in the collection, and is a piece of juſtice due by the debtors for the credit allowed to tehm. 3 JAMES ROBISON.

MANCHESTER, November 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has in his poſſeſſion a TRUSS, marked A C, with a diamond round the A, No. 3, which has been here for two or three years. The owner is deſired to take it away, and pay charges.

2* RICHARD CRUMP.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS,

A VERY well accuſtomed ordinary, with good buildings, gardens, and orchards; alſo four other dwelling-houſes, with convenient out-houſes, ſuitable for private houſe-keeping. They are all in the ſame neighbourhood, in the upper end of Hanover county, and there is a plenty of good land for cultivation and paſturage to each. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſaid public houſe. BEN. BROWN.

LOST, by the troops that went from *Williamſburg* to *Hampton*, on *Thurſday* night the 26th of *October* laſt, a very large ſorrel horſe, branded on one or both of his buttocks I B, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a long hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots hard, and gallops well. Any perſon delivering the ſaid horſe to Mr. *James Somerville*, merchant in *Fredericksburg*, to Mrs. *Stevens*, at *Culpeper* courthouſe, or to Mr. *William Finnis*, of *Williamſburg*, ſhall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS.

EDWARD STEVENS.

THE plantation, houſe, and all convenient outhouſes, an exceeding fine peach orchard, where I now live, lately occupied by *William Goodall*, deceaſed, to be ſold. My reaſon for ſelling the ſame is, that it is inconvenient to my buſineſs. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer may know the terms by applying to *William Johnſon*, who reſides in *James City* county.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from Marlborough iron works, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, imported laſt ſummer, and a country born negro, viz. Charles White, by trade a ſtocking weaver, born in Rutlandſhire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, ſhort dark brown hair, pug noſe, high cheek bones, ſallow countenance, having had the flux lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a ſmall felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worſted ſtockings, two ſhirt and trowſers, and new ſhoes with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeſhire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrong and clumſy made, ſwarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and ſtraight hair; had on a ſmall felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, large eyes, and ſhews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow ſhirt, old oznabrig trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dreſs, as they are ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old aſh coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new aſh coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown ſtockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine ſhirt, two fine ſhifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to ſay ſome atrocious things in reſpect to the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is ſuſpected they may part, and ſome of them make to ſeaports. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive eight dollars for each of the white ſervants, and what the law allows for the negro. ISAAC ZANE.

ESSEX county, *September* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born negro lad, named NED, who is about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large ſcar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means ſome of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably ſharp on the top. His clothes were ſuch as is common for working negroes, and he was ſeen going down the country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows. tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony early in the ſpring, and therefore earneſtly requeſt thoſe who have had dealings with me, and whoſe accounts are ſtill uncloſed, to come and ſettle them. Mr. James Freeland will tranſact buſineſs for me till I return. 3 HENRY MITCHELL.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Williamſburg, a ſmall ſorrel mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, upwards of 5 years old, neither docked nor branded, and is lame in one of her hind feet, owing to the ſinews being cut by a glaſs bottle juſt under the footlock. She has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and paces ſlowly. I will give any perſon ten ſhillings who will deliver her to me, if ſtrayed, and if ſtolen, five pounds, upon conviction of the thief.

tf WILLIAM BLAND.

For SALE, *in* JAMES CITY *county*,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each ſide the road leading from *Doncaſtle's* ordinary to *Williamſburg*. There are on the ſaid tract a good dwellinghouſe, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings. All the cleared land is encloſed. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the term by applying to EDWARD POWER.

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